(Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal) will bring them down to 30%. Non-LDCS will then bring down tariffs from 20% to 0-5% in 5 years, while LDCS will do so in 8 years. SAFTA is expected to be fully operationalised by 2016. No targets have been fixed for the bilateral trade between India and Pakistan after introduction of SAFTA from January 1, 2006.

(b) No, Sir. Pakistan has so far allowed 771 items for imports into Pakistan from India which do not include wheat.

(c) During the meeting of two Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan on the sidelines of G-20 Meeting held in March, 2005, India had raised the issue of import of wheat by Pakistan from other countries at comparatively higher prices and had requested to source the same from India at competitive price. The Commerce Minister of Pakistan, while noting this request, said that during the last financial year, Pakistan produced surplus wheat and, therefore, did not require to import wheat from any source.

FDI in cement and steel captive mining

2357. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY by pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow 100 per cent FDI in cement and steel captive mining;

(b) the current rate of FDI allowed in cement and steel captive mining; and

(c) the details of blocks and the production capacity proposed to open under captive mining, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is already allowed up to 100% under the automatic route for cement and steel mining.

(c) Mineral concessions are granted under the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and rules made thereunder. Separate norms have not been provided for grant of mineral concessions for captive mines.